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A CATALOGUE FOR ADVANCED COLLECTORS

— OF —

POSTAGE STAMPS, STAMPED ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

COMPILED FROM THE MOST RECENT AUTHORITIES AND INDIVIDUAL RESEARCH

BY

HENRY COLLIN AND HENRY L. CALMAN.

(Continued.)

FRANCE.

Currency:—100 CENTIMES—I FRANC—
\$0.19 U. S. Currency.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

January 1st, 1849.

Typographed on yellowish wove paper.
Size 18½ 22½ mm.



- 1 20c black
- 2 1fr vermillion red
- 3 1fr venetian red
- 4 1fr carmine
- 5 1fr rose carmine
- Varieties: *Tête Bêche*.
- 6 20c black
- 7 1fr carmine

Re-Issues.

1862.

8 20c black, white paper

9 1fr light carmine, yellowish paper

The exact date of the issue of the carmine stamp is not known, except that it is between January and December, 1849. The stamps in vermillion and in venetian red, were re-

called on December 1st, 1849, the department fearing that they might be confounded with the new 40c stamps which were printed in orange.

December 1849.

Same type, impression and paper as preceding issue.

- 10 40c orange
- 11 40c dark orange

Varieties: Gummed at top and bottom, leaving the centre ungummed.

- 12 40c orange
- 13 40c dark orange

Re-Issue.

1862.

Yellowish paper.

- 14 40c orange

May 1850.

Same type as preceding issues, typographed on tinted wove paper.

- 15 20c light blue on light bluish

Only very few of these stamps were used, as the rate of postage was soon raised to 25 centimes, and the entire stock of 20c stamps was surcharged 25c; it is still an open question whether those that were used were sold at 20c or whether by mistake a few sheets became mixed up with the 25c stamps and sold as such.

Re-Issue.

1862.

Tinted wove paper.

16 20c blue on light bluish

July 1st, 1850.

I. Provisional Issue.

Stamps of preceding issue, surcharged in red 25c.

17 25c light blue on light bluish, red surcharge.

This stamp was prepared on account of the fear of the Government that the printers would not be ready with the new stamps in time to supply all the Post offices; however, this contingency not arising, and the new stamps being ready for delivery to all the post offices before July 1st, the surcharged stamps were never put into actual use.

II. Regular issue.

Same type, impression and paper as preceding issues.

18 25c light blue on light bluish

19 25c dark blue " "

Varieties: *Tête Bêche*.

20 25c light blue on light bluish

21 25c dark blue " "

Re-Issue.

1862.

Tinted wove paper.

22 25c blue on light blue

July and September 1850.

Same type, impression and paper as preceding issue.

23 10c bistre on yellowish (End July)

24 15c green on greenish (September)

25 15c dark green on greenish

Varieties: *Tête Bêche*.

26 10c bistre on yellowish

Re-Issues.

1862.

Tinted wove paper.

27 10c yellow bistre on yellowish

28 15c green on greenish

August 12th, 1852.

Typographed on tinted wove paper. Size 18½x22¼ mm. Portrait of Napoleon, president of the French Republic.



29 10c bistre on yellowish

30 25c blue on bluish

Re-Issues.

1862.

Tinted wove paper.

31 10c yellow bistre on yellowish

32 25c blue on bluish

The small capital "B" below the neck is the initial of the engraver *Barre*."

1853.

Same type as preceding issue but "Repub. Franc." replaced by "Empire Franc."; typographed on tinted wove paper.



33 10c bistre on yellowish (August 17th)

34 10c orange bistre on yellowish "

35 10c yellow on yellowish "

36 25c blue on bluish (Nov. 3d.)

37 40c orange red on yellowish (Sept. 3d)

38 1fr carmine on yellowish (Aug. 17th)

Re-Issues.

1862.

Tinted wove paper.

39 25c blue on bluish

40 1fr carmine on yellowish

The re-issues of this and the preceding issues are brighter in color than the originals and the gum is smoother and whiter.

They are still available for postage.

1854-60.

Same type as preceding issue, typographed on tinted wove paper.

41 1c olive green on greenish blue (March 1, 1860)

42 1c dark olive green on greenish blue (March 1, 1860.)

43 5c yellow green on greenish (Nov. 4, 1854)

44 5c deep green on greenish

45 20c light blue on bluish (July 1, 1854)

46 20c blue on bluish

47 20c dark blue on bluish

48 20c blue on blue (1858)

49 80c carmine on yellowish (Oct. 1854)

50 80c rose " (1860)

Varieties:

a. Error, printed on the paper of the 5 centimes.

51 20c blue on greenish (1855)

b. *Tête Bêche*.

52 20c blue on bluish

53 80c carmine on yellowish

1860-61.

Stamps of 1853-60 issues, perforated in various ways, unofficially.

1° Rouletted.

54 1c olive green on greenish blue

55 5c green on greenish

56 10c bistre on yellowish

57 20c blue on bluish

58 40c orange on yellowish

59 80c rose on yellowish

- 2° Pin perforated.
 60 1c olive green on greenish blue
 61 5c green on greenish
 62 10c bistre on yellowish
 63 20c blue on bluish
 64 40c orange on yellowish
 65 80c rose on yellowish

- 3° Perforated 7 (Susse perforation)
 66 1c olive green on greenish blue
 67 5c green on greenish
 68 10c bistre on yellowish
 69 20c blue on bluish
 70 40c orange on yellowish
 71 80c rose on yellowish

- 4° Saw tooth perforation.
 72 5c green on greenish
 73 20c blue on bluish
 74 40c orange on yellowish

For interesting information about these perforations, see: *The Postage Stamps of France*, AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY, Vol. IV, No. 5.

1862.

Stamps of 1853-60 issues perforated officially.

Perforated 14x13½.

- 75 1c olive green on greenish blue
 76 5c green on greenish
 77 10c bistre on yellowish
 78 20c blue on bluish
 79 40c orange on yellowish
 80 80c rose on yellowish

Varieties.

a. *Tête Bêche*.

- 81 20c blue on bluish
 82 80c rose on yellowish

b. Perforated horizontally, rouletted vertically.

- 83 20c blue on bluish

1863-68.

Typographed on tinted wove paper, two types, one for the 2 and 4c the other for the higher values. Size 18¼x22¼ mm.



Perforated 14x13½.

- 84 2c red brown on yellowish (Jan. 1863)
 85 4c gray on white "
 86 10c bistre on yellowish (Nov. 15, 1867)
 87 20c blue on light bluish (April 4, 1867)
 88 30c brown on yellowish "
 89 40c orange on yellowish (1868)
 90 80c rose on pinkish "

Varieties:

a. *Tête Bêche*

- 91 4c gray on white

b. Unperforated.

- 92 2c red brown on yellowish
 93 4c gray on white
 94 10c bistre on yellowish
 95 20c blue on light bluish
 96 30c brown on yellowish
 97 40c orange on yellowish
 98 80c rose on pinkish

Major Evans and Moens chronicle this set as existing rouletted and perforated 7, but we must look upon both of these perforations as fraudulent, for even if the unperforated stamps, which we consider merely proofs, had been issued accidentally, it would require a great stretch of the imagination to believe that a sufficient quantity of sheets of these were issued to have it made worth while to perforate them at different times and places; in fact the existence of these unofficial perforations strengthens our belief that the unperforated are proofs.

1869.

Typographed on tinted wove paper. The figures and letters denoting the value, having been printed at a different time from the remainder of the stamp, are sometimes found in a different color from the rest of the impression. Size 38x22 mm.



Perforated 14x13½.

- 99 5fr mauve on lavender
 100 5fr mauve on lavender, 5 F in blue

1870.

Same type as issue of 1862, typographed on tinted wove paper.

Perforated 14x13½.

- 101 5c green on bluish

May 1870.

Same type as 2 and 4c stamps of issue of January 1863, typographed on tinted wove paper.

Perforated 14x13½.

- 102 1c olive green on greenish blue

October 1870.

Same type as issues of 1849 and 1850 typographed on tinted wove paper.

Perforated 14x13½.

- 103 10c bistre on yellowish
 104 20c pale blue on bluish
 105 20c deep blue on bluish
 106 40c orange on yellowish
 107 40c pale orange on yellowish

Varieties:

a. *Tête Bêche*.

- 108 10c bistre on yellowish
 109 20c blue on bluish
 b. Rouletted vertically and perforated 13½ horizontally.
 110 20c blue on bluish

November 1870.

Lithographed on tinted wove paper; two types, the 1, 2 and 4c being of one type and the higher values of the other; of the 20c stamps there are three types;

1st type. The inscriptions in upper and lower labels are small and there is quite a space between the upper label and the circle containing the head; there is also very little shading under the eye and in the neck.

2d type. The inscriptions in the labels are similar to those of the first type, the shading under the eye and in the neck is heavier and the upper label and circle almost touch.

3d type. The inscriptions in the labels are much larger than those of the two preceding types, and are similar to those of the other values of the same type in the set.

The first type is the scarcest.

Size 18x22 mm.

Paris being in a state of siege the seat of the government was transferred to Bordeaux, where the stamps were printed.



- 111 1c olive green on bluish
 112 2c red brown on yellowish
 113 4c gray on white
 114 5c green on greenish
 115 10c bistre on yellowish
 116 20c blue on light bluish, type I
 117 20c dark blue on light bluish "
 118 20c blue on light bluish, type II
 119 20c dark blue on light bluish "
 120 20c ultramarine on light bluish "
 121 20c blue on light bluish, type III
 122 20c dark blue on light bluish "
 123 20c ultramarine on light bluish "
 124 30c brown on yellowish
 125 40c yellow on yellowish
 126 40c vermilion on yellowish
 127 80c rose on pinkish
 128 80c carmine on pinkish

Varieties:

a. As the head of the second type of the 20c stamp was also used for the 3d type, in some instances it was not well inserted in the *clichés*, forming a variety in which the extremity of the bust is 1 mm. from the pearled circle instead of close to it.

129 20c blue on light bluish, type III.

b. Perforated 14, unofficially.

130 1c olive green on bluish

- 131 2c red brown on yellowish
 132 4c gray on white
 133 5c green on greenish
 134 10c bistre on yellowish
 135 20c blue on light bluish, type II
 136 20c blue on light bluish, type III
 137 20c blue on light bluish, type III,

variety

- 138 30c brown on yellowish
 139 40c vermilion on yellowish
 140 80c carmine on pinkish
 c. Rouletted, unofficially.

- 141 1c olive green on bluish
 142 2c red brown on yellowish
 143 4c gray on white
 144 5c green on greenish
 145 10c bistre on yellowish
 146 20c blue on light bluish, type I
 147 20c blue on light bluish, type II
 148 20c blue on light bluish, type III
 149 20c blue on light bluish, type III,

variety

- 150 30c brown on yellowish
 151 40c yellow on yellowish
 152 40c vermilion on pinkish
 153 80c carmine on pinkish
 d. Pin perforated, unofficially.

- 154 1c olive green on bluish
 155 2c red brown on yellowish
 156 10c bistre on yellowish
 157 20c blue on light bluish, type III
 158 20c blue on light bluish, type III,

variety

- 159 30c brown on yellowish
 160 40c vermilion on yellowish
 e. *Perforé en arc*, unofficially.
 161 20c blue on light bluish, type III
 162 20c blue on light bluish, type III,

variety

August 25th, 1871.

Same type as issue of October 1870, typographed on tinted wove paper.

Printed in Paris.

Perforated 14x13½.

- 163 15c pale bistre on yellowish
 164 15c bistre on yellowish
 165 25c pale blue on light bluish
 166 25c blue on light bluish

Varieties: Tête Bèche.

- 167 15c pale bistre on yellowish
 168 15c bistre on yellowish
 169 25c pale blue on light bluish
 170 25c blue on light bluish

December 1871.

10c stamps of 1867 issue (Napoleon III, laureated), surcharged in blue "10".



Perforated 14x13½.

171 10c bistre on yellowish, blue surcharge
This stamp, although prepared for issue,
was never put into actual use.

1872.

Typographed on tinted wove paper, two
types; the 1, 2, 4 and 5c of one type, (like
1c of last issue) the 30 and 80c of the other.



Perforated 14x13½.

- 172 1c olive green on bluish
- 173 2c red brown on yellowish
- 174 4c gray on white
- 175 5c green on greenish
- 176 30c brown on yellowish
- 177 80c carmine on pinkish
- 178 80c rose on pinkish

Variety: *Tête Bêche*.

- 179 4c gray on white

January 1873.

Same type as issue of October 1870, typographed on tinted wove paper.

Perforated 14x13½.

- 180 10c bistre on rose

Variety: *Tête Bêche*.

- 181 10c bistre on rose

1874-75.

Same type as 30 and 80c of 1872 issue
(large figures of value), typographed on wove
paper.

Perforated 14x13½.

- 182 10c bistre on rose, (March 1875)

- 183 15c bis re on white, (1874)

Variety: Error caused by a *cliché* of the
15c being inserted in the plate of the 10c
stamps.

- 184 15c bistre on rose (error)

1876.

Typographed on wove paper, tinted on the
surface; the names in the lower frame are:
the one to the left "J. A. Sage" the de-
signer, and the one to the right "E. Mou-
chon" the engraver. Size 18x22mm. There
are some minute varieties in the figures of
value, but the differences are so small as to
be hardly discernable by the naked eye.



Perforated 14x13½.

- 185 1c green on light greenish, (Feb. 1877)
- 186 2c green " " (Sept. 1876)
- 187 4c green " " (Nov. 1876)
- 188 5c green " " (11 July 1876)
- 189 10c green " " (Sept. 1876)
- 190 15c gray on grayish, (12 June 1876)
- 191 20c red brown on straw, (Oct. 1876)
- 192 25c ultramarine on bluish, (20 July 1876)
- 193 25c blue on bluish, (Sept. 1877)
- 194 30c brown on yellowish, (11 July 1876)
- 195 75c carmine on light rose, (Oct. 1876)
- 196 1fr bronze green on straw, (15 Sept. 1876)

Varieties:

a. Unperforated vertically.

- 197 5c green on greenish

b. Unperforated.

- 198 15c gray on grayish
- 199 30c brown on yellowish

1877-80.

Same type, impression, paper etc., as pre-
ceding issue.

Perforated 14x13½.

- 200 1c black on blue, (June 1877)
- 201 1c black on light blue, (1880)
- 202 2c red brown on buff, (March 1877)
- 203 3c yellow on straw, (June 1878)
- 204 4c claret on lavender, (Sept. 1877)
- 205 10c black on lavender, (Jan. 1877)
- 206 15c blue on white, (June 1878)
- 207 20c dark blue on white
- 208 25c black on red, (25 Oct. 1878)
- 209 35c black on yellow, (June 1878)
- 210 40c vermillion on straw, (March 1878)
- 211 5fr lilac and lavender, (1 June 1877)

The 20c blue was prepared for issue, but
not put into actual use on account of a change
in the postal rates; however they are available
for postage and some have been used.

Varieties:

a. Unperforated vertically.

- 212 2c red brown on buff

b. Unperforated.

- 213 3c yellow on straw
- 214 25c black on red

1879-80.

Same type, impression and paper as pre-
ceding issue.

Perforated 14x13½.

- 215 3c gray on grayish (10 June 1880)
- 216 25c yellow on straw (Aug. 1879)

Varieties: Unperforated.

- 217 3c gray on grayish
- 218 25c yellow on straw

1884-86.

Same type, impression and paper as pre-
ceding issue.

Perforated 14x13½.

- 219 20c red on green, (Nov. 1884)
- 220 25c black on rose, (Apr. 1886)

1889.

Counterfeit used postally.

During this year a counterfeit of the 15c stamp, made to defraud the government, had a short existence, but was soon discovered by the authorities.

Lithographed on white wove paper. Size 17½x21¼.

Perforated 13.

221 15c blue

This forgery is easily distinguished from the genuine by its size and perforation; another prominent difference is in the names in the lower frame, which on the genuine are placed between the lowest three lines and in the counterfeit between the lowest two; besides, these names are clear in the genuine and indistinct in the forgery; the right foot of Mercury has four toes, and the left foot of Ceres none at all in the counterfeits.

1890.

Same type, impression and paper as preceding issues.

Perforated 14x13½mm.

222 30c yellow brown on yellowish

223 50c rose on rose

224 75c black on yellow

NEWSPAPER STAMPS.



December 19th, 1868.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size 25x36mm.

301 2c x (2c) blue

302 2c x (4c) rose

303 5c x (2c) blue

304 5c x (4c) rose

Perforated 13. ?

305 2c x (2c) blue

306 2c x (4c) rose

307 5c x (2c) blue

308 5c x (4c) rose

It has often been questioned whether these stamps were collectible, they being considered by many as representing only a revenue tax on newspapers; this was the case with the stamps in lilac, which were sold at 2 centimes and only paid the revenue tax on the paper. The stamps in blue and in rose were sold respectively at 2 and 4c over the value indicated on the stamps, and the Post

Office Department carried newspapers on which these stamps were affixed without any additional postage; thus the 2c blue was sold for 4 centimes and the 2c rose for 6 centimes, the 2 and 4c additional representing the postage according to the distance; these stamps were affixed to the papers before they went to press, as required by Imperial decree, and were sold in quantities of not less than one sheet of one hundred stamps. The stamps of 5c blue and 5c rose have never been met with cancelled; it is thus to be supposed that they were prepared for issue but never went into actual use.

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

January 1st, 1859.

Lithographed on white wove paper. Size 20x20 mm.



401 10c black

June 1st, 1859.

Same type as preceding issue, typographed on yellowish wove paper.

402 10c black

January 1st, 1863.

Same type and impression as preceding issues.

1° White wove paper.

403 15c black

404 15c black

Variety: Rouletted.

405 15c black

November 1870.

Same type as preceding issues, lithographed on wove paper.

1° Bluish white paper.

406 15c black

Variety: Rouletted.

407 15c black

408 15c black

Varieties.

a. Rouletted.

409 15c black

b. Pin perforated.

410 15c black

August 25th, 1871.

Same type as preceding issues, lithographed on white wove paper.

411 25c black

412 40c blue

413 40c ultramarine

414 60c yellow

Varieties: Rouletted.

415 25c black

- 416 40c blue
417 60c yellow

1877.

Same type as preceding issue, lithographed on white wove paper.

- 418 20c black

This stamp never went into actual use.

1878.

Same type as preceding issue, lithographed on white wove paper.

- 419 30c black

- 420 60c blue

Varieties: Pin Perforated.

- 421 30c black

- 422 60c blue

June 1881 and October 1882.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size 18x21½ mm.



Perforated 14x13½.

- 423 1c black
424 2c "
425 3c "
426 4c "
427 5c "
428 10c "
429 15c "
430 20c "
431 30c " (June 1881)
432 40c "
433 60c "
434 1fr "
435 2fr "
436 5fr "

Varieties: Unperforated.

- 437 1fr black
438 2fr "
439 5fr "

1884.

Same type, impression and paper as preceding issue.

Perforated 14x13½.

- 440 1fr brown
441 2fr "
442 5fr "

ENVELOPES.

1882.

Stamp, same type as adhesives of issue of 1876, typographed in upper right corner on tinted wove paper.

1° Size 111x75 mm.

Flap ungummed.

- 501 5c green on greenish (15 Nov.)

Variety.

a. With a second stamp inverted in lower left corner.

- 502 5x5c green on greenish

b. Without name of the designer in lower left corner of frame.

- 503 5c green on greenish

2° Size 115x75 mm.

Flap gummed.

- 504 15c blue on bluish (1st Oct.)

3° Size 122x95 mm.

Flap gummed.

- 505 15c blue on bluish

4° Size 145x112 mm.

Flap gummed.

- 506 15c blue on bluish

Variety: Flap ungummed.

- 507 15c blue on bluish

July 1884.

Same type and impression as preceding issue. White wove paper, flap gummed.

Size 111x75 mm.

- 508 5c green

By ordering a certain quantity of envelopes they could be obtained in various sizes and papers of which the following are known to exist.

1° Size 111x75 mm.

- 509 15c blue on white wove

- 510 15c blue on yellow wove

2° Size 118x98 mm.

- 511 15c blue on white laid

- 512 15c blue on rose wove

- 513 15c blue on greenish wove

- 514 15c blue on bluish wove

3° Size 124x96 mm.

- 515 15c blue on yellow wove

- 516 15c blue on white wove

4° Size 142x83 mm.

- 517 15c blue on gray wove

5° Size 145x110 mm.

- 518 15c blue on white wove

- 519 15c blue on yellow wove

There is also a 15c envelope on white wove paper, size 145x112 mm., the verso and part of the recto covered with advertisements; this envelope is surcharged 5 centimes, the price at which they are sold, but as this is a private enterprise and not official, they are only worthy of passing notice.

WRAPPERS.

October 1st, 1882.

Stamp, same type as adhesives of 1876 issue, typographed to right on buff paper.

Size 320x55 mm.

- 601 1c black

- 602 2c brown

March 15th, 1883.

Same type, impression and paper as preceding issue.

Size 320x55 mm.

603 3c red

The wrappers as well as the envelopes, when ordered in certain quantities, could be obtained in various sizes and papers, of which the following are known :

1° Size 320x55 mm.

604 1c black on white wove

605 2c brown on "

606 3c red on "

607 1c black on bluish wove

608 2c brown on "

609 3c red on "

2° Size 320x115 mm.

610 1c black on white wove

611 2c brown on "

612 3c red on "

613 1c black on brown wove

614 2c brown on "

615 3c red on "

PNEUMATIC ENVELOPES.

January 15th, 1885.

Stamp typographed in upper right corner, violet wove paper.

Size 145x76 mm.



Reduced Size.

701 75c carmine

January 1887.

Provisional issue.

Envelopes of preceding issue with value of stamp obliterated, and surcharged to the left of the stamp in black **TAXE REDUITE** 60c.

1° Value obliterated by 5 horizontal bars.

702 60c on 75c carmine and black

2° Value obliterated by 6 horizontal bars.

703 60c on 75c carmine and black

1889.

Same type, paper and impression as preceding issue, unsurcharged.

704 60c carmine

FRENCH OFFICES IN THE LEVANT.

Currency : 1 PIASTRE=40 PARAS.

The Piastre equal to 4¼c U. S. Currency.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

Regular issues of France, surcharged with value in Turkish currency.

August 16th, 1885.

Stamps of the issues of 1876 and 1879 surcharged in black.



Perforated 14x13½.

901 1pia on 25c yellow on straw

902 3pia on 75c carmine on rose

903 4pia on 1fr bronze green on straw

October 14th, 1886.

Stamps of the issue of April 1886, surcharged in red.

Perforated 14x13½.

904 1pia on 25c black on rose

1889.

Stamps of the issue of 1878 surcharged in black.

Perforated 14x13½.

905 2opia on 5fr lilac on lavender

1890.

Stamps of the issue of 1890 surcharged in black.

Perforated 14x13½.

906 2pia on 50c rose on rose

COUNTERFEITS.

Besides the counterfeits already described and the forgery of the error 15c bistre on rose, we do not know of any other good counterfeits of the French stamps.

Most of the cancelled errors 15c bistre on rose are frauds, manufactured by means of a chemical which will give a rose tint to the paper of the ordinary 15c bistre on white; this is very difficult to detect, and it requires an expert to distinguish these frauds from the genuine; the safest way for a collector is to collect this stamp only uncanceled, as the gum will show it if any trickery has been practiced, or to collect it only with the 10c stamp joined to it; the latter is the condition in which this stamp is generally found in collections.

FRENCH COLONIES.

Currency: Same as in France.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1859-65.

Typographed on tinted wove paper. Size 18¾x18¾ mm.



- 1 1c olive green on greenish blue
(May 1863)
- 2 5c green on greenish (May 1863)
- 3 10c bistre on yellowish (July 1859)
- 4 20c blue on bluish (Oct. 1865)
- 5 40c orange on yellowish (July 1859)
- 6 40c vermilion on "
- 7 80c carmine on pinkish (October 1865)

*Varieties:*a. *Tête Bêche.*

- 8 10c bistre on yellowish
- b. Pin Perforated, unofficially.
- 9 1c olive green on greenish blue
- 10 5c green on greenish
- 11 10c bistre on yellowish
- 12 20c blue on bluish
- 13 40c orange on yellowish
- 14 80c carmine on pinkish

c. Perforated 13, unofficially.

- 15 1c olive green on greenish blue

December 1871.

I. Stamps of France, of the issue of 1867, 1868 and 1870 (Napoleon laureated).

Unperforated.

- 16 1c olive green on greenish blue
- 17 30c brown on yellowish
- 18 80c rose on pinkish

Varieties: Pin perforated, unofficially.

- 19 1c olive green on greenish blue
- 20 30c brown on yellowish
- 21 80c rose on pinkish

II. Stamps of France, of the issue of November 4th, 1854 (Napoleon unlaureated).

Unperforated.

- 22 5c green on greenish

This stamp can only be distinguished from that of France by the cancellation.

III. Stamps of France, of the issue of October 1870.

Unperforated.

- 24 10c bistre on yellowish
- 25 20c blue on bluish
- 26 40c vermilion on yellowish

*Varieties:*a. *Tête Bêche.*

- 27 20c blue on bluish
- b. Pin perforated, unofficially.
- 28 10c bistre on yellowish
- 29 20c blue on bluish
- 30 40c vermilion on yellowish

1872-73.

Stamps of France, issues of 1871-72.

Unperforated.

- 31 1c olive green on greenish blue (1873)
- 32 5c green on greenish
- 33 15c bistre on yellowish
- 34 25c blue on bluish
- 35 30c brown on yellowish
- 36 40c orange on " (1873)
- 37 80c carmine on pinkish "

Varieties: Pin perforated, unofficially.

- 38 1c olive green on greenish blue
- 39 5c green on greenish
- 40 15c bistre on yellowish
- 41 25c blue on bluish
- 42 30c brown on yellowish
- 43 40c orange "
- 44 80c carmine on pinkish

1876-77.

Stamps of France of the issues of 1872, 1874 and 1875.

Unperforated.

- 45 2c red brown on yellowish
- 46 4c gray on white
- 47 10c bistre on rose (large figures of value)
- 48 15c bistre on white "

Varieties: Pin perforated, unofficially.

- 49 2c red brown on yellowish
- 50 4c gray on white
- 51 10c bistre on rose
- 52 15c bistre on white

1877.

Stamps of France of the 1876 issue.

Unperforated.

- 53 1c green on light greenish
- 54 2c " "
- 55 4c " "
- 56 5c " "
- 57 10c " "
- 58 15c gray on grayish
- 59 20c red brown on straw
- 60 25c blue on bluish
- 61 25c ultramarine on bluish
- 62 30c brown on yellowish
- 63 75c carmine on light rose
- 64 1fr bronze green on straw

Varieties: Pin perforated, unofficially.

- 65 2c green on light greenish
- 66 4c " "
- 67 5c " "
- 68 10c " "
- 69 20c red brown on straw
- 70 25c ultramarine on bluish

1879.

Stamps of France of the 1877-79 issues.

Unperforated.

- 71 1c black on blue
- 72 2c red brown on buff
- 73 4c claret on lavender
- 74 10c black on lavender
- 75 15c blue on white
- 76 25c black on red
- 77 25c yellow on straw

- 78 35c black on yellow
 79 50c vermilion on straw
Varieties: Pin perforated, unofficially.
 80 1c black on blue
 81 2c red brown on buff
 82 4c claret on lavender
 83 40c vermilion on straw

The 3c yellow and 3c gray were never used in the colonies, the unperforated specimens of these stamps in existence are merely varieties of the French stamps obtained through some high official of the French Republic. The greater part of the unused 15c gray, 25c yellow, 25c black on red and 30c brown belong to the same class; they can be distinguished from the stamps of the colonies by their color which is much brighter on the French stamps than on those of the colonies.

1881.

Typographed on wove paper, tinted on the surface.

Size 18x22 mm.



Perforated 14x13½.

- 84 1c black on blue
 85 1c brown on buff
 86 4c claret on lavender
 87 5c green on greenish
 88 10c black on lavender
 89 15c blue on white
 90 20c red on green
 91 25c yellow on straw
 92 30c brown on bistre
 93 35c black on yellow
 94 40c red on straw
 95 75c carmine on rose
 96 1f bronze green on straw

1886.

Same type, paper and impression as preceding issue.

Perforated 14x13½.

- 97 25c black on rose

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

March 1884.

Unpaid stamps of France of 1881-82 issue.

Unperforated.

- 201 5c black
 202 10c "
 203 15c "
 204 20c "
 205 30c "
 206 40c "
 207 60c "
 208 1fr brown
 209 2fr "
 210 5fr "

1886.

Same type as preceding issue.

Unperforated.

- 211 1c black
 212 2c "
 213 3c "
 214 4c "

What we have said in regard to the 3c yellow and 3c gray of the 1879 issue apply also to the unpaid stamps 1, 2 and 5 franc in black, which, although they exist unperforated were never issued for the colonies.

ENVELOPES.

1889.

Stamp, same type as adhesive of 1881 issue, typographed in upper right corner.

1° Size 116x76 mm.

- 301 5c green, white wove paper
 302 15c blue, bluish wove paper
 2° Size 123x96 mm.

- 303 15c blue, bluish wove paper

3° Size 147x113 mm.

- 304 15c blue, bluish wove paper

WRAPPERS,

Stamp, same type as adhesive of 1881 issue, typographed to the right.

Size 320x51 mm.

- 305 1c black, buff wove paper
 306 2c brown, "
 307 3c vermilion, "
 308 4c claret, blue "
 309 5c green, buff "

THE MULREADY ENVELOPE

AND ITS IMITATIONS, CARICATURES, &c.

BY THE EDITOR.

(*Monthly Journal.*)

It is practically impossible to arrange the Caricatures in any definite order, as many of them, like that of "Phiz," are not dated; I take next a pair

published by Thomas White, which contain the allusion to the one-legged Angel referred to in Sir Henry Cole's memoirs. These are of practically the same design, which, like that of Leech, was published in two sizes; a representation of the smaller one was given as "No. 2" on the sheet published with last month's issue. This is an etching, and printed direct from the copperplate; the size of the outline is $5 \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ inches. I find it struck on a sheet of

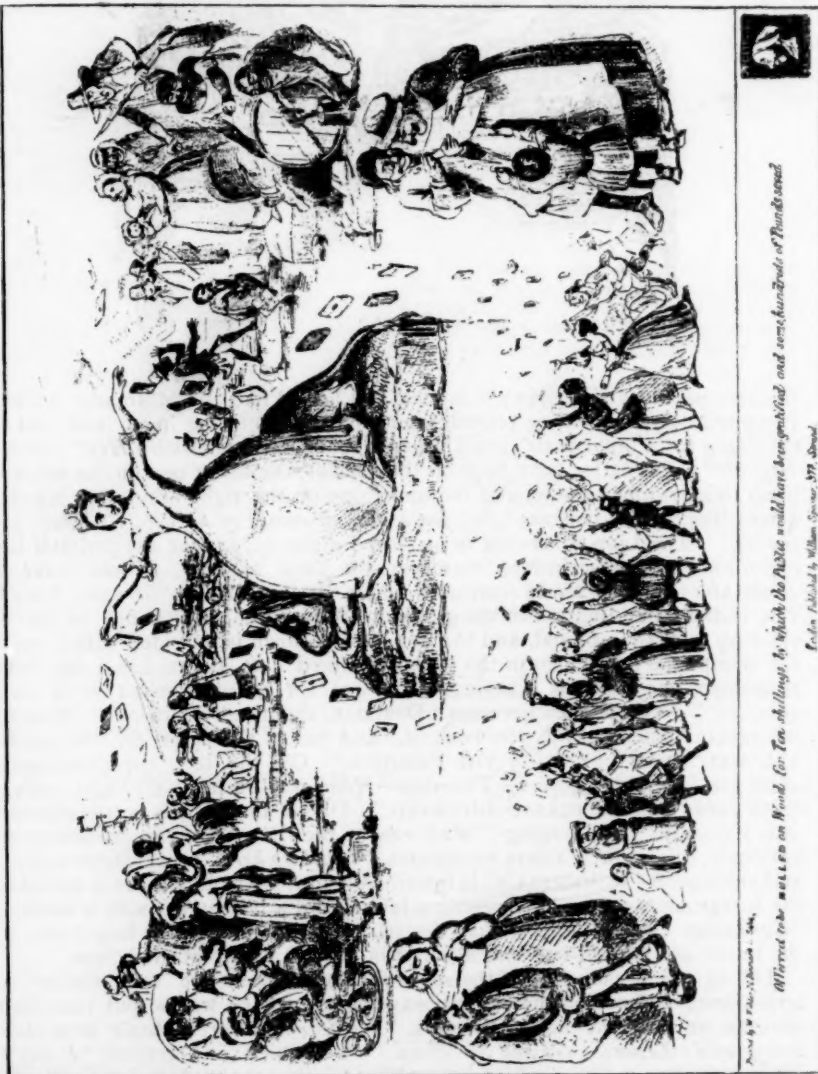


thickish paper, about $9\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and folded like the Mulready covers. Britannia bears something resembling a Pineapple on her head, and has a cat's face for a breastplate; she dismisses her messengers with "*Hey! Presto! Begone!*" The latter have bags on their backs, the lower one on the left appears to be riding a goose, and the upper one on the right alludes to his deficient limb by the remark, "*Joe, you've the advantage of me, 'cos I've only got one leg.*" The Lion is arrayed in a spotted nightcap, and on the pedestal beneath him is the inscription, "*THE BRITISH LION ASLEEP. If you want to Wake him you must Kick*" (on the larger design "*Hit*") "*him very hard.*" The Indians standing up, in the group on the right, have about as much clothing as in the original, and the one sitting down is provided with a postage stamp; the gentlemen in the broad-brimmed hats are replaced by three policemen, one of whom is saying, "*You are not to walk about in a state of nudity.*" The planter becomes a Dustman, shouting, "*Dust, oh!*" One of the casks is labelled "*LONDON PORTER,*" and below the other are the words, "*ALLOWED TO BE DRUNK ON THE PREMISES.*" On the left, the Chinamen's cases are labelled, "*Bohea—Twankay—How qua*" respectively, and underneath them is "*FINE TEAS AS IMPORTED.*" One of the Camels is transformed into a gigantic Cat, singing "*Moll row*"; the Elephants are ornamented variously, one of their riders vociferates, "*Walk up here, just going to begin*"; and the legend "*WOMBWELL'S*" is inscribed below. An old woman is seated in the foreground, on the left, writing a letter, and a box by her side is marked "*Carraway Comfits*" in the small design, and "*CIGARS*" in the larger one; in the latter also the old lady has a bottle in her left hand, labelled "*GIN.*"

The figures at each side of the space for the address are very similar in appearance to those on the original envelope, but have words put into their mouths; on the right the mother says, "*My dear! Children should never look into people's Letters. Go and Sit down.*" To which one replies, "*I can't, Ma'm, 'cos I've got no hinder part*"; while the other says, "*Let's have a Squint at it.*" On the left, in the smaller one, are two dignitaries of the Church, one

of whom reads a letter to the other as follows: "Furthermore Dissenting Martyrs are starting up every day. Socialism is not dead. The Kirk is alive & kicking. Catholicism is running a race with us. The Jews demand Justice, & Knowledge is on the Quick March!" To which the other replies, "The Church is indeed in Danger!" On the larger these figures are replaced by two old women, and the letter reads: "Ma bouchal. This comes to inform you that I am but middling i hope you are the same. By gonnes there is not a

A NON PREMIUM DESIGN FOR THE POSTAGE ENVELOPE



Designed by W. F. D. & Co. New York.

Offered to be matted on Wood for Ten shillings, by which the Public would have been gratified and some hundreds of pounds saved.

Printed and Published by William Spence, 377, Strand.

drop of the Cratur to be had now in all Ireland, there is nothing but Pumps erecting." And the reply is, "Och! Thunder & Turf! bad luck to such Holy

Water !" In allusion, no doubt, to the effects of Father Matthews' preaching, which is referred to in more than one of the other caricatures. The small-sized design is inscribed "ONE PENNY," in the centre below, "MOLL-ROONEY, R.A.M." on the left, and "JACK THOMPSON" on the right; and outside the frame, on the right hand side, is "THE NEW POST OFFICE ENVELOPE—*White Publisher, 59 Wych St., Strand London,*" in two lines.

The outline of the larger measures about $7\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; outside at the top is "ONE PENNY." In the space for the address "THE NEW POST OFFICE—ENVELOPE—from a design by—MOLL-ROONEY, R.A.M." in four lines. In the centre below is "*Printed by Pocock,*" and in the right lower corner "*Sencel-darian Press, Hatton Garden.*" While the publisher's name and address are outside the frame, at the bottom, in full, "Thomas White, Publisher, 59 Wych Street, Strand." Both sizes are signed with the initials "C. J. G." I have not been able to ascertain whose these are, though I believe other caricatures, of a different nature, exist with the same signature. This design has been ascribed to Cruikshank, but no doubt erroneously. The larger sizes exist coloured, as well as plain.

The next items on my list form a series published by William Spooner, and at the commencement I place one of large size, an illustration of which forms the heading to this portion of my paper. The outline of this design is about $14 \times 9\frac{1}{2}$ inches in size, exclusive of the margin below containing an inscription. Britannia is represented by the Queen seated on the Lion and scattering letters to the groups on either side, while all sorts and conditions of people below catch them as they fall. On the right is a man in a tub, blowing his own sail with a pair of bellows; on the left a costermonger with his donkey-cart at full gallop and a woman falling out of the back of it. The Indians are replaced by a pair of Comic Niggers, one clothed and the other unclothed. The palm-tree has disappeared. There is only one cask, and that is being tapped by a coloured gentleman, whose lady helpmeet holds a candle, while the owner behind appears likely to interrupt them with a stout bamboo. On the left is a prize fight between a sailor and a Chinaman (fists *versus* claws), and further on a group of Turks and negroes, one of the latter on an elephant and another on an ostrich, who are expressing their admiration of the charms of a fair Circassian, whose envelope seems to have come unfastened, and who is much in want of a few of the *Officially Sealed* labels of modern times.

Over the top of this is inscribed, "A NON-PREMIUM DESIGN FOR THE POST-AGE ENVELOPE," and in the lower margin, "*Offered to be MULLED on Wood for Ten shillings, by which the Public would have been gratified and some hundreds of Pounds saved.*" And at the right-hand end of the margin is a design which might have formed the model for one of the Mauritius productions, inscribed "POSITIVE—LIKENESS" at top and bottom.

At the left lower corner is, "*Printed by W. Kohler 22 Denmark St., Soho*"; and in the centre below, "*London. Published by William Spooner, 377 Strand.*" It is initialled "HH," the two letters being joined together after the fashion of those attached to the celebrated "HB" series of Political Caricatures. A series similar to the latter, and doubtless intended to rival them, with these same initials "HH," was published by Messrs. Fores, of Piccadilly, who have informed me that they were drawn by H. Heath. Probably the same artist designed the caricature I have just described.

Fourteen other caricature envelopes were published by Spooner, all of them about the same size, measuring $5\frac{1}{2}$ by from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches. These were duly got up as envelopes, being provided with an outer diamond-shaped frame

like the originals. They are numbered consecutively from 1 to 14, and all exist coloured as well as plain. In each of these six the number is on the upper flap, immediately over the head of the central figure; it is a simple numeral, and is the same way up as the design when the envelope is spread open. 1 to 5 are signed "W. MULHEADED, R.A.," which on the first three is followed, and on the fourth preceded, by "*London: William Spooner, 377 Strand*"; on the fifth the signature is followed by "*London. W. Spooner*" only; and on the sixth the full name and address of the publisher are given, but the only signature is something, in the right lower corner, resembling the "HH."



On No. 1 are represented various courtship or flirtation scenes, upon which Britannia casts a leering glance, with her tongue protruded on one side. The indignant husband, or father, with a poker, behind the door on the upper right, may be specially noted; also the gentleman with a fatuous smile who is listening to his lady-love squalling to the guitar, in the opposite corner.



No. 2 shows Britannia with a long pipe, seated on the back of the Lion. On the right are Chinamen being blown up by a barrel labelled "GUN POWDER T"; on the left old Nick flies away with a bag inscribed "SULPHUR" and labelled "MONOPOLY"; while the other figures show the delivery of missives of various kinds, from the *billet doux* presented by a bowing page to the writ

served upon the absconding debtor. On the right also is a British postman politely handing a letter to an old woman, and on the left a fierce, military-looking, foreign official thrusting a packet into the hands of a trembling civilian.

A copy of this design, of very inferior execution, also exists printed in *black*, with "POSTAGE ONE PENNY," and in *blue*, with "POSTAGE TWO PENCE," below the space for the address. These are signed "A. MULHEADED, R.A." and have no publisher's name attached; they are printed on thin paper of poor quality, and no doubt are imitations of Spooner's No. 2, by an inferior hand.



On No. 3, Britannia is shown as a fiddler, with a patch over one eye, seated on the back of a recumbent donkey, which is singing to the music; in the background is a group of wooden-legged dancers. Divers single figures at the sides are speculating upon the contents of their letters; two old gentlemen on the upper left and right remark, the one, "I've no idea who this is from"; and the other, "A remittance, I expect." Below these, a melancholy party on the observes, "from A Dun, for a Crown," while his opposite neighbour says, "An Invite to a Spread, for a guinea." And of the two ladies in the lower corners, she on the right says, "I can guess who this is from," while she on the left is of opinion that hers is "From my private Correspondent."



No. 4 is headed, "For we're all writing, write, write, writing," and such is the case. Britannia, seated on the lion, uses her shield as a desk, and the lion has put on his spectacles, and is scribbling away on his own account. Around them are all sorts of people, writing all sorts of letters; young and old, gentle and simple, with desks and without desks, the coal-heaver with his ink decanted into a tea-cup; all, it may be noted, with *quill* pens, one of which a pedagogue below is mending for a pupil.



Britannia on No. 5 is armed for offence as well as defence, having both spear and shield; she appears in high good humour, sitting, with arms akimbo, on the back of the lion, who is reading the new Postal Regulations. On each side are depicted the advantages of cheap postage, and the parcel post is plainly predicted. On the upper left is a boy saying, "Oh, please Mr. Smut will you bring mother half a hundred of coals?" to which the vendor replies, "I can't bring them, 'cos I'm engaged. but I'll put 'em in the post directly." Below these, a lady at the butcher's asks, "Have you sent my Mutton, Mr. Sticken," and receives the answer, "The boy has just put it in the post, Miss." On the other side are some developments to which we have not yet attained; an old gentleman enquires, "Waiter, how long will my soup be?" and is told, "It's just put in the post, sir." Just beneath, a postman hands back an infant to a buxom female, with the remark, "It's returned, marm; they won't take it in." And in the right lower corner a small boy plaintively asks, "Granny, can't you send belly-aches away by the post?"



In No. 6 Britannia appears to have reached a more advanced stage of joviality; the pipe has been broken off short, a pint pot is by her side, and she maintains her position upon the lion's back by holding on to his tail; he also is enjoying his pipe, and has perhaps been sharing the contents of the pewter. Other phases of correspondence are represented on each side; the gentlemen on the upper left has received "A Letter from my little Maria! bless her," but his wife behind him does not seem equally well pleased. In the opposite corner a husband is shown looking over his wife's shoulder, while she reads "A letter from Charles, how tender he writes to be sure." Lower down on the left, the postman delivers "An unpaid Letter," addressed to "Mrs. Screw"; on the other side a young lady appears to take some interest in a letter received by her father, who remarks, "A Letter from my scamp of a Nephew, wants Money I suppose"; and, of the two couples in the lower corners, the young lady on the left has "A Letter from my Sweetheart," the old gentleman beside her characterizes his as "Umph, a beggin' Letter"; while the plump widow on the right says, "Another letter from the Capt'n. well really I don't like to refuse him," but her male companion has nothing better than "A hinferral Lawyer's Letter."

The foregoing six varieties are in much the same style, and I have little doubt they are by the same hand; the next six, Nos. 7 to 12, are alike in style also; the whole twelve are generally supposed to have been drawn by the same unknown artist, but if that is the case, he appears to have adopted a rather different method of treatment for the second half of the set. There is now no signature of any kind, and the publisher's name and address on each are, "London. W. Spooner, 377 Strand," in upright letters instead of italics. All the lettering is clearer than before, and, except on No. 9, the sentences are not connected with the mouths of those speaking them; finally the number is in the same situation as before, but the numerals are preceded by "No," and they are reversed in reference to the design.



No. 7 is a Musical envelope, and is headed, "All by Notes"; Britannia plays the fiddle with her spear and a pair of bellows, while the lion holds the music. A pair in the right upper corner are singing a duet, commencing, "Love has eyes," "Oh, yes, believe me." On the opposite side the Dustman says, "Come, give us Nix my Dolly, Julia," to which his daughter, at the piano, replies, "Lor, Par, it's so precious vulgar." Below these groups are Semibreves and Crotchets depicted as "Musical Notes" and "Dancing Notes";

on the lower left is an organ-grinder with an audience of two children; and on the lower right a foreign musician, who, as he is being tossed over a paling by a very sharp pair of horns, has good reason to exclaim, "Dis Bull is no Judge of de music."



No. 8 is remarkable as being the only one of these twelve designs which is composed of *quasi*-political allusions, and this, unless two of the figures are portraits members of the Government, deals rather with the domestic life of the Sovereign. Britannia, with a broad grin on her face, is comfortably seated on the lion, and her spear points to the motto, "England expects every man to do his duty." On the upper left is Prince Albert, rocking a cradle, and saying, "Ah mine loaf, vat you tink, I improve"; and on the upper right are the Queen and the Duchess of Kent, the latter of whom remarks, "De Brince sall be very usefull at de rocking de cradle," to which Her Majesty replies, "Oh yes, he'll be very usefull in time." Below are two figures dressed as nurses, who are probably intended to represent members of the Government or of the Royal Household; the one on the left carries a baby, and says, "This is to be my berth"; the other carries a basin of pap, and adds, "And this to be mine." I have compared these with a number of political caricatures of 1840, and they appear to me to resemble to some extent Lord Melbourne (or Palmerston) and Morpeth, as drawn by "H. B." in his "Sketches," but they are not sufficiently like to make their identity at all certain. Lord Melbourne was Prime Minister at the time, and might therefore have very probably been brought in. Lord Palmerston was at the Foreign Office, and Lord Morpeth was Irish Secretary.

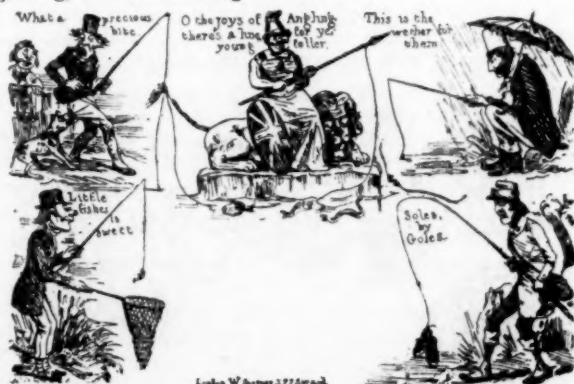


No. 9 returns to Postal matters; Britannia has taken up her arms, and again sits upon the lion; the Old Gentleman is carrying off two Chinamen "postage free." Prepayment is not fully understood by the old woman on the upper left, who, on being told, "A letter for you, marm," feels in her pocket, and remarks, "Dear me, I hope it aint a Pence ive one." In the right upper corner a jealous husband insists, "I must see that Billy-do," but receives the reply, "No, Billy don't." And the inviolability of private correspondence is maintained. At the sides are graphic representations of "a dead letter," "Some of the letters," "Private correspondence" of a different kind, but equally likely to lead to trouble, and "The five o'clock delivery" from Posts and Offices other than the Post-office.



London W. Weaver 577 Strand

Nos. 10, 11, and 12 show various Sporting Scenes. There is an allusion to the war with China in the first of the three, where Britannia, with the lion as pointer, and a fowling-piece loaded with "Gunpowder T. without sugar," is about to disturb a covey of partridges with Chinamen's heads; while the gunner behind the tree (John Bull perhaps) remarks, "Pepper for you young feller." A foreign sportsman on the upper left, most correctly got up, seems likely to be brought down by the indignant lady behind him with the broom. The two pairs below are of equal merit, the Cockney, who discharges his weapon at close quarters into the back of companion, and observes, "Lor Jenkins, I hope I ain't hurt you," being well balanced by the injured innocent, caught with gun and game bag, who assures the keeper, "Lor Sir, I never poached anything, not even a Heg."



London W. Weaver 577 Strand

No. 11 is headed, "O the joys of Angling, there's a line for yer, young feller." Britannia uses her spear as a fishing-rod, the Lion turns his tail to the same purpose. The Angler under an umbrella consoles himself with the reflection that "This is the wether for them," but his *vis-a-vis* has got "a precious bite" of a kind that he did not want. The gentleman below, to whom "Little fishes is sweet," evidently possesses that "contented mind" which is said to be a "continual feast"; and opposite to him is one who has plainly been bottom-fishing, and is not so well pleased with the capture of a pair of "Soles, by Goles!"



In No. 12 Britannia goes a-hunting, "Tally, oh," after a Chinese fox, with a peacock's feather in his cap. The equestrian on the upper left might almost be B'r'er Rabbit, remarking, "Vell, if that 'ere aint the most imperdent fox I ever see." The prudent rider on the upper right, with his "Look before you leap," forms a fitting contrast to the two groups in which man and horse have parted company; in one of them the former is going over the latter's head, and the fence, with the exclamation, "You vicious brute"; and in the other the rider speeds his parting steed with the remark, "Break your own neck if you like." The remaining two pairs also form a contrast—"My hunting is all up. Oh, dear! oh, dear!" And "Here we goes."

The remaining numbers of this long series are evidently by quite a different hand; No. 13 is signed, on the lower right, "R. S. HURST, DELT. ET LITHO. NO. 244 STRAND," and No. 14 has "R. S. HURST, LITH. 244 STRAND," in the left lower corner. Both are inscribed "*Published by William Spooner, 377 Strand.*" in the centre below, and the numbers "No. 13," and "No. 14,," are on the lower flap, and inverted with reference to the design.



No. 13 alludes to the war in Syria; our alliance with the Austrians to assist the Turks in recovering that province from Mehemet Ali, is indicated by the three Flags behind the central figure. Britannia is ably represented by Sir Charles Napier, whose composite costume shows his readiness for fighting either by sea or land; and his blue-jackets are seen, on the one side, hobnobbing with Turks and Turkies, and, on the other, making short work with the unfortunate Egyptian soldiers.



Finally, No. 14 is devoted to Daniel O'Connell, who looms large in the centre, balancing in his right hand a Roman Catholic priest, and in his left a trembling mannikin, who, I believe, is intended for Lord Melbourne; the latter is saying, "Mind you don't let me fall, Dan," to which the giant replies, "Never fear, I'll support you, my lambkin!" The surrounding figures exhibit O'Connell under various aspects—"AGITATION," "RECREATION" with a tumbler of whiskey, "BOTHERATION" and "MEDITATION"; on the lower left he appears as "the Piper" who expects to be paid for his "Music," and on the opposite side he is drawn as "THE IRISH LION," with his tail, marked "REPEAL," twisted round the neck of a victim (Lord Melbourne, again?) who remonstrates, "Come, come, that hurts!" All through, the *Liberator* is shown on a scale which may serve to remind us that "there were Giants in those days," beside whom the modern agitators would look but pigmies.

A similar series, but not, I think, of equal merit, was issued at about the same time. There are six numbers only in this, all got up as envelopes, each having on the lower flap an oblong tablet inscribed, "REJECTED DESIGN'S" (*sic*)—"FOR THE—POSTAGE ENVELOPE," in white letters on a ground of crossed lines; below this tablet is the number of the series, and the whole is reversed with reference to the design upon the back of the envelope; along the lower margin of the latter is the imprint, "*Published by J. W. Southgate, Library, 164, Strand,*" followed by a date.

In No. 1, Britannia, with her right eye covered by a patch, scatters messengers to right and left; Ships of War in the background are sinking Chinese Junks, but the Pigtales on shore are none the less impudent in their attitude. The gentlemen on the right and left of Britannia's pedestal seem to represent Joy and Grief respectively, and around them are various persons receiving or reading their letters. On the right a postman is vainly endeavouring to deliver a packet to a man on the gallows, while immediately below a pick-pocket is plying his trade regardless of the warning.



FREDK. FROM DEL.

Published by J. W. Southgate Stationery 154 Strand 1840.

DELAVER LITH.

The outline of this design measures $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches. In the left lower corner is "FREDK. FROM DEL," and in the right "MADELEY LITH." It is dated "1st June, 1840."



MADELEY DEL.

Published by J. W. Southgate Stationery 154 Strand 1840.

DELAVER LITH.

No. 2 shows Britannia, not disfigured by a patch, sending out letters to the gentler sex of all ranks. In the left upper corner a whole bag full goes to a "LADIES SCHOOL"; below are a cook and a milk woman reading letters, and a fine lady refusing the *billets doux* that are handed to her in numbers. Other classes are depicted on the opposite side, culminating in the washerwoman who cannot take her hands out of the tub to receive her correspondence. This is signed, in the lower corners, "MADELEY DEL.—ET LITHO," and dated "1840" only. It is smaller than No. 1, the outline measuring only $5 \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ inches; the following are of the same dimensions.

In No. 3 the whole crowd seems to have gone mad, with the exception perhaps of the coalheaver on the right centre, who is calmly reading his paper and drinking his stout in the midst of the tumult. Whether it all indicates joy at the blessings of cheap postage, or is intended to celebrate a victory over the Chinese in the Naval Battle depicted at the back, I cannot say, but



all appear to be highly delighted; from Britannia and the Lion in the centre to the wooden-legged gentlemen in the two lower corners. The signature is the same as that of No. 2, but the date is given as "June 6th."

No. 4 deals with political matters; the Queen takes the place of Britannia, with a life-sized portrait of Prince Albert suspended from her neck. The Lion, seated upon the "BLARNEY STONE," has the face of O'Connell, and a tail of abnormal length, labelled "ERIN GO BRAGH" and "MY ENVELOPE TAIL," while on the upper right and left the Queen seems to be dismissing her ministers. I take the names of the various figures from an article in *Le Timbre Poste* for October, 1868, in which this series is described. The



Crowned Head on the upper left is stated to be the King of Hanover, who is being addressed by Sir Robert Peel. Sir James Graham has his arm in that of the latter. On the other side Lord Brougham is unmistakable, and the figure on his back is said to represent the Duke of Wellington, while the gentleman with the long nose is intended for Sir Francis Burdett. A little

lower down are the Duchess of Kent and Queen Adelaide on the left, and Prince Albert on the right consulting the Almanach de Gotha in the interest of a very wild-looking personage. Within one of the folds of the tail are Lord Melbourne, Lord John Russell, and Mr. Spring Rice, stuffing John Bull with rice paper; one of them remarking, "Stuff him well, John Bull must be fed." In the other fold is Lord Palmerston, at the Foreign Office, packing a case of "OPIUM," but being hoisted out of his seat by a Chinaman armed with a red-hot poker. This again is drawn and lithographed by Madeley; it is dated in full "*June 8th, 1840.*"



In No. 5, Britannia appears as a dismal-looking person, whom I am unable to identify; the principal figures around her are plainly various characters from Pickwick, but Britannia herself, and the smaller figures along the top of the design, do not seem to have much connection with the others. On the right Mr. Tracy Tupman can be easily recognized, with either Mr. Winkle or Mr. Snodgrass in front of him; balanced on the left by Mr. Weller, senior, and Mrs. Weller, No. 2; and at the sides we find Mr. Pickwick himself, the Fat Boy, Joe, Mrs. Bardell, and Tommy, and opposite to these Sam Weller and Job Trotter. The signature to this number is "FREDK. FROOME DEL." in the right lower corner; "MADELEY LITHO," is outside the frame, below, and the date is "*June 12, 1840.*"

No. 6 again is more or less political; in the centre is the Pope, with a small demon seated on his shoulder; O'Connell is kissing the Pope's toe, and a Donkey takes the place of the Lion at his feet. Of the four persons supporting the canopy over his head, the two in the foreground are probably intended for portraits of Lord John Russell and Lord Melbourne, the second one on the left may be Mr. Spring Rice (or Lord Monteagle of Brandon, to give him the title by which he was raised to the Upper House in 1839), but the last of the four I cannot recognize. On the upper right are some female figures mounted upon the top of a church, and below them are men bearing banners inscribed "POPE for Ever," "SOCIALISM for Ever," or "RELIGIOUS EQUALITY," some of whom appear to be trying to pull down either the Church or the figures on the top of it. On the upper left a Priest is exhorting a stout old lady, while the Devil behind them smothers a yawn. Below these,



Pub. by H. K. & Co. Glasgow. Litho. by J. B. & Co. London. June 17 1840.

Father Matthew is pumping "THE PURE ILIMENT" over three of his disciples, whom he enjoins to "Drink away boys, the devil a harm in it," while one of them exclaims, "By St. Matthew, I'm as drunk as a fish." And at the opposite side, three Doctors of the Church appear to be assisting a Highlander to swallow an infant. This is inscribed "MADELEY DEL. ET LITHO." in the left lower corner (not as shown in the illustration); the date "June 17, 1840."

THE STAMPS OF VICTORIA.

(The Federal Australian Philatelist.)

By DAVID H. HILL.

(Continued.)

Referring to the letter dated 20th October, 1849, from the Colonial Secretary at Sydney, authorizing the construction of separate dies, His Honor, the Superintendent of Port Phillip, in communicating with him under date 2nd January, 1850, wrote as follows:—"The general arrangement which it may be requisite to make for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the new Act in this District, must necessarily, with little alteration, be identical with those adopted in Sydney; it may, therefore, at this time be only necessary that I should report on the steps taken for the preparation of the dies for stamps. An agreement has been made at the recommendation of the Board appointed, as suggested in the instructions conveyed to me, and with my sanction, with Mr. Ham to furnish the plates, and print a certain number of the stamps under conditions which will be found fully set forth in the copy of the Bond which he has entered into, herewith enclosed for His Excellency's information. (Bond enclosed, 28th December, 1849). I further enclose copy of a letter which I have addressed to him (29th December, 1849), giving him a guarantee that so long as it may

suit the purpose of the Government to use and issue stamps taken from the steel plate executed under the present agreement, no one but himself or an agent authorized by him, subject to the Governor's approval, shall be required or authorized to work from it. Specimens of the three stamps now being furnished are enclosed for His Excellency's inspection (attached to the Bond), as well as a copy of the instructions which have been issued to the person who will superintend the working off the stamps, and provide for the proper custody of both plates and stamps for the time of the execution of the latter, and formal delivery."

Unfortunately, I have been unable so far to trace any copy of the Bond, which, it will be seen by the above, was forwarded to Sydney.

Mr. H. D. Kemp, the Chief Postmaster, retired at the end of 1850, on account of ill-health, and was succeeded by Mr. Alexander McCrae, Chief Clerk in the office of the Sub-Treasurer. In January, 1851, a Board was appointed by His Honor, the Superintendent, to inquire into the state of the Post Office Department, and comprised the following gentlemen:—Captain Lonsdale (Sub-Treasurer); Mr. R. W. Pohlman (Chief Commissioner of Insolvents); Mr. Henry Ginn (Colonial Architect); and Mr. McCrae. The report of the Board was presented in the following May, and was of a very exhaustive nature, embracing every branch of the Department. The enquiry relating chiefly to the internal working of the Department, the greater portion of the report would be of no interest to the general reader, but under the head of "Postage Stamps," I extract the following:—

"The postage stamps which are used instead of prepaying letters, were originally obtained from the engraver, who had a contract to supply according to a prescribed design, 1,800,000 of penny, two penny, and three penny stamps, which were given into the custody of the Chief Postmaster by degrees, as they were struck off by the contractor; the bulk of them are deposited in the Chief Postmaster's room in a wooden box with a lock, but which is altogether of a very insecure description. Other stamps are in the charge of the Accountant, who keeps them in his room in a small tin box with a lock, and which it appears were placed in his keeping by the late Chief Postmaster, for the purpose of making the different issues to the public at the windows, to the official departments, and to the country postmasters. The two last description of issues are made by requisition, those for the departments passing through the Colonial Architect. Payment for each kind of issue is made in a different manner; the stamps issued at the window are paid for at the time to the clerk at the window, who gives over the money he receives for them, together with the balance of the stamps in his charge to the Chief Postmaster every evening, at the time he pays over his other collections, handing in at the same time a return showing the number of stamps he had received and disposed of during the day. The country postmasters are charged for the stamps they receive in their monthly accounts, and the amount due by the departments appears only to have been paid half-yearly. The stamps required for the departments are given to the person bringing the official requisition which is filed in the office, and an entry of the issue made in a book kept by the Accountant, who also makes a similar entry as soon as any stamps are given out by him for the country postmasters, and which are despatched to them by the mail next to that by which the requisition for them was received, an entry being made of them in the letter bill, which, in due course is returned to the Post Office with the country postmaster's receipt attached. There has been but one general balance of the stamps, which, by a copy of a Return, dated 10th June, 1850, appears to have been made on the 31st March,

1850. It appears there is not, and never has been, any proper book of record for the entry of the receipt and issue of stamps at this office, consequently there is nothing to show what the balance on hand has been at any date. The original steel plate on which the postage stamps are engraved, is in the custody of the Chief Postmaster, who keeps it in his iron safe. The process of obliterating the postage stamps affixed to letters which have been received at the office, is performed at the same table where the other kinds of stamping are carried on, and the obliterating ink which had been prepared by the contractor expressly for this purpose has seldom been used, the common stamping ink being employed instead of it."

Under the head of "Observations and Suggestions," the Report continues with reference to the stamps:—"It is found that there has not been any sufficient or regular record kept of them by the late Chief Postmaster, or the Accountant, and consequently much difficulty has been experienced in ascertaining what stock there ought to be on hand, and although every means of arriving at a satisfactory conclusion on this point has been resorted to during the sitting of the Board, yet it is found impossible to say what the balance on hand should be. The stamps have been counted, and comparing the number with such other data as is available, it appears that there is a discrepancy in the number of the different kinds, there being 2,571 more of penny, 17,736 more of three penny, and 15,222 less of two penny, leaving, however, on the whole a larger balance than it could appear their ought to be, by 10,485* stamps, or an excess in value of £105 11s. 3d. This is partly accounted for by the engraver having delivered a larger number than his contract by 6,400. The cause of the remaining difference of 5,085 cannot be ascertained, and the only thing which it appears to the Board can be done, is to receive the numbers according to the account which has now been taken, as the basis of a record hereafter to be kept of them, and for this purpose it is proposed that a Postage Stamp Ledger should be kept for all receipts and expenditures of stamps, in which the names of the parties from whom they are received, and to whom delivered should be stated. In consideration of the very insecure state of the stamps, and of their large amount of money value, the Board undertook to recommend the Chief Postmaster to make a requisition for a fire-proof safe, which has accordingly been procured by the Colonial Architect, and they are now in a satisfactory position."

A return dated 14th April, 1851, furnished to the Board, shows the number of stamps in the Chief Postmaster's custody on that date to be:—One penny, 409,590, two pence, 364,200, and three pence, 541,200.

Of the letter stamps, as they are termed in the Report, there were in the Melbourne office six kinds in use, besides the obliterating stamp which has been already alluded to on page 11, and bore the letter "V" and the number 1, being struck in block. Two had movable dates surmounted by a small crown, and were lettered "Melbourne, Port Phillip," and "Ship Letter, Melbourne," respectively, the words forming a transverse oval in each case.

The remaining four were within a lined frame, and were, "Free, Melbourne," "Paid at, Melbourne," impressed in red; "Miss-sent to, Melbourne," and "Too Late" in black.

The staff of the Melbourne office at the beginning of 1851, consisted of the Chief Postmaster, the Accountant, two clerks, five assistant clerks, two extra clerks, and five letter carriers. The building, which was on a portion of the site occupied by the present General Post Office, was of brick, stuccoed

*This calculation is indeed a remarkable one and presents a problem in addition and subtraction which, we are free to confess, exceeds our mathematical ability. Perhaps numbers in Australia and America represent different quantities. Our Australian friends owe an explanation.—[THE PUBLISHERS.]

and with shingle roof, and contained eight rooms and lobby. The revenue of the Post Office Department for 1850, was £6,629 1s. 6d., and the expenditure, £10,157 8s. 2d.

With reference to a statement previously, quoted from the Melbourne *Argus* of 31st December, 1849, that a supply of stamps had been ordered from Sydney, I cannot find any documentary evidence of such a course having been adopted. The instructions given to Mr. Reddin on the 27th of that month, point to the fact that the plate was then engraved and ready for immediate use, and a few days would be sufficient for Mr. Ham to have a supply of stamps ready. Moreover, had any stamps been received from Sydney, it is scarcely probable that the circumstance would be unknown to, or forgotten by the officers in charge of the stamps, when the Board was making its investigation, but no allusion is made to any stamps other than those supplied by Mr. Ham. The overplus in the one penny and three penny stamps is too small for the idea to be entertained that they were Sydney stamps, and the deficiency in the number of the two penny, also precludes this conception. It is possible that the discrepancy in the numbers may partly be owing to some of the stamps having been entered under the wrong denominations at the time of receipt from the contractor. The statement furnished with the Report, debits the 2,571 penny, and 17,736 three penny, as "an additional quantity of stamps received from Mr. Ham, but not entered in Mr. Kemp's books," and credits the 15,222 two penny as "number deficient," but this seems to be merely a book entry in order to arrive at a balance, there appearing no other way of accounting for the difference. The above statement which is dated 14th April, 1851, gives the "number of postage stamps received from Mr. Thomas Ham, as per Mr. Kemp's books," as shown on page 14, and the balance of evidence favours the conclusion that those were the numbers supplied by Mr. Ham under his contract.

It is, however, certain that some of the New South Wales stamps were used to prepay letters in Port Phillip, and that very shortly after the Act 13, Vict., No. 38, came into force. It is quite possible that these stamps were supplied by the General Post Office at Sydney to some of the post offices in Port Phillip through inadvertence or misunderstanding, the province being part of New South Wales; or some postmasters not being aware of the local arrangements may have made application to Sydney and received a supply direct. That these stamps were issued in Port Phillip is implied by the following extract, taken from the copy of a letter addressed to the Colonial Secretary at Sydney, and dated 20th June, 1851. His Honor the Superintendent of Port Phillip, in forwarding a letter from the Chief Postmaster asking for instructions respecting the postal arrangements and charges under the Act, says:—"In so doing I take leave to recur to the consideration which this subject received from His Excellency during my recent visit to Sydney, and to the opinions which were at that time entertained by both of us as to the expediency of adopting the course proposed by you in your minute of the (date not given), namely, that until the Legislatures of the two distinct colonies were in a position to pass the requisite enactments, no alteration should be made in the present system, with the exception that the issue of the respective postage stamps of New South Wales and Victoria should be confined to the colonies in which they were issued." From the date of the above letter it would appear that the issue of these stamps to some of the Port Phillip post offices had not been merely a temporary one, until the local arrangements had been completed, but had continued longer. It seems very unlikely that these could have been supplied by the Melbourne office.

A gentleman residing in Geelong has shown me two letters bearing the Portland postmarks of 25th and 27th January, 1850, and addressed to Geelong, from each of which he had taken a twopenny "Sydney View." The same gentleman also has a two pence half-length portrait of Queen, coarse background and fine side borders, with cover showing date of 11th February, 1850.

Of the one penny and three penny values there were two subsequent contracts entered into, aggregating four and a half millions of the former, and two and a half millions of the latter. These will be more particularly referred to later on. As before intimated, the twopenny value of this type was not again called into use; this engraving has the appearance of having received an injury to the side border near the top of the sceptre, and was probably the cause of its abandonment. The mark is very plainly seen on an impression taken from the plate, and looks as though some sharp instrument had struck the plate.

In July, 1851, Mr. Ham submitted a tender for engraving, which was declined, and Mr. McCrae asked "that steps be taken to have a supply of twopenny stamps struck off from the present plate, sufficient to enable me to supply the public until another plate be procured." This proposition was allowed to stand over until the reconsideration of Mr. Ham's tender.

TYPE II. Queen Enthroned. Two pence.



In August 1851, the Postmaster-General communicated with Mr. Ham-proposing conditions to be observed in the execution of a steel plate required for twopenny postage stamps, and printing therefrom, and these having been satisfactorily arranged, Mr. Ham's tender was approved. The bonds entered into for the due performance of the contracts are dated 10th October, 1851. The tender attached to the bond for engraving the plate reads thus:—

SCHEDULE.

I, the undersigned, Thomas Ham, of the City of Melbourne, in the colony of Victoria, engraver, do hereby tender to make and engrave for her Majesty's Government, at Melbourne, aforesaid, a certain steel plate for producing fifty stamps or impressions of the design attached to this tender, and required for the use of the Post Office Department, under the act of the Governor and Legislative Council of New South Wales, 13 Victoria, No. 38, for the sum of one hundred and seventy pounds sterling, the engraving of each separate stamp of the fifty contained on the said plate to be equal in every respect in amount of work and execution to the specimen attached to this tender, and to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General for the time being of the said colony. The said steel plate to be engraved and completed within six calendar months from the date hereof, and when so completed to be delivered to the Postmaster-General for the time being of the said colony as the property of Her Majesty the Queen, and I undertake not to make

use of the said steel-plate when so completed for taking or making (except in the presence of the Postmaster-General for the time being of the said colony) any other or more impressions or stamps than shall be required or ordered by the Postmaster-General as aforesaid, or for any other purpose than for producing stamps or labels for the purposes of Her Majesty's Government, at Melbourne aforesaid, and that all and every impression taken to test the plate during the progress of engraving the same shall be destroyed. And I also undertake not to make or engrave any other steel plate or die upon which shall be made or impressed, or which will make or impress, or which shall be intended to make or impress the said stamps or any apparent resemblance of any or either of them.

(Signed) THOMAS HAM,

Witness (Signed) JOSEPH L'ESTRANGE.

Enrolled in the Supreme Court of New South Wales for the district of Port Phillip, now called as and being the colony of Victoria this tenth day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty one.

No. 41, Book A.

(Signed) J. D. PINNOCK,

Registrar, S. C.

The tender attached to the bond for printing the stamps reads:—

SCHEDULE.

I, Thomas Ham, of the City of Melbourne, in the colony of Victoria, engraver, do hereby tender to print for the use of Her Majesty's Government, at Melbourne, aforesaid, five hundred thousand postage stamps from a steel plate, to be provided by the Postmaster-General for the time being of the said colony, and to complete the same in every respect for the use of the Post Office Department within three months from the delivery of such plate, for the sum of three shillings for every one thousand of such stamps, and I also tender to gum the backs of two hundred fifty thousand of such stamps, when so printed as aforesaid, for the sum of ninepence for every one thousand of such stamps. And I hereby undertake to execute the above work in the Post Office at Melbourne aforesaid, and to the entire satisfaction of the Postmaster-General for the time being of the said colony, and under such regulations as he may direct me to observe, and to find and provide efficient workmen and all paper presses, tools, gum, and other materials necessary for the performance of the said work, and in the event of injury occurring to the said steel plate during the progress of printing the said stamps, I undertake to make good the same by re-engraving, and, if necessary, providing a new plate to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General for the time being of the said colony, and that the said steel plate shall be safely kept and delivered up to the said Postmaster-General in good order and condition, and that all stamps imperfectly gummed shall be either regummed or destroyed, and fresh stamps printed and gummed in their place at the option of the said Postmaster-General, and at my expense. And I also undertake to allow to Her Majesty's Government out of the amount to be paid to me under this tender the sum originally paid for all twopenny stamps of the same description as those now used in the Post Office Department that remain unused in the Post Office at the time of the printing of the stamps hereby tendered for.

(Signed) THOMAS HAM.

Witness (Signed) JOSEPH L'ESTRANGE.

Enrolled in the Supreme Court of New South Wales, for the district of Port Phillip, now called as and being the colony of Victoria, this tenth day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.

No. 42, Book A.

(Signed) J. D. PINNOCK.

The completion of the steel plate appears to have taken longer than anticipated, as it was not delivered by Mr. Ham until the 22nd September, 1852. The account for payment states: "One engraved steel plate containing 50 postage stamps for prepayment of letters (twopence) as per contract, £170 "

Mr. George Lawrence was appointed to supervise the printing of the stamps from 9th October, and the contract was finished during the following month. The account for payment states: "Printing and paper for 500,000 twopenny stamps from steel plate at 3s per 1000, £75. Gumming 250,000 stamps at 9d per 1000, £9 7s 6d." Placed with the voucher is the following receipt given by the Chief Postmaster:—"Melbourne 18th November, 1852. Received from Mr. Thomas Ham ten thousand (10,000) sheets of postage stamps worked from steel plate, making five hundred thousand (500,000) stamps, one half of which are gummed and completed in accordance with Mr. Ham's contract." On the back of the receipt is a memorandum also signed by the Chief Postmaster, "All the old stamps will be issued before commencing the stamps for which this account is furnished, and consequently Mr. Ham will not be required to take any back. (Signed) A. McCrae, G. P. O., Melbourne, 25th November, 1852.

I find by the stamp ledger in the General Post Office that these stamps were issued in December, 1852; they form the only supply which was printed direct from the plate.

(To be Continued.)

INSPECTING THE COMPETITIVE DESIGNS FOR THE NEW SOUTH AUSTRALIAN STAMPS.

By O. W. ROSENHAIN.

(Federal Philatelist.)

The meeting of the Philatelic Society of South Australia held on Thursday evening, 19th February, was a most enjoyable one for the members present. Apart from the very interesting paper on South Australian early issues read by Mr. Krichauff; the large number of new issues of Australian stamps laid on the table, the sales, exchanges, and interesting correspondence put before the meeting, there was the inspection of the competitive designs sent in for the prize of £5 each for a 2½d. and 5d. stamp, and a 2d. post-card which attracted by far the most attention. The Postmaster General (Chas. Todd, Esq., C.M.G.,) very kindly sent the whole of the designs to the Philatelic Society for inspection. In all, 56 persons responded to Mr. Todd's advertisement, and over a hundred designs were sent in. It was at the suggestion of the Philatelic Society of South Australia, that the Postmaster General called for designs in the colony, and I am sure he will not regret having done so. The selected designs for the 2½d. and 5d. stamps are the production of Mr. M. Tannenberg, North Fitzroy, Melbourne, and I may here state, that all the members of the Philatelic Society agree that the prettiest designs for stamps have been selected. Mr. Tannenberg sent eight stamp designs, viz: 4 2½d., and 4 5d., all of which were very neat. The 2½d. stamp chosen represents

the profile of the Queen to left, in a diamond, behind Her Majesty, amidst a profusion of ferns, is a kangaroo sitting erect, along the top edge of the stamp are the words "South Australia" in white characters on a coloured background, at the bottom of the stamp are the words "Two pence-half penny" made prominent in a similar way. The 5d. stamp is also a very neat design, and splendidly worked out. Her Majesty's profile adorns the left side, on the right side is the Australian coat of arms, which stands well out in front of a cluster of ferns. The name of the colony and the value of the stamp are in a similar position to the 2½d. stamp. If these designs are well engraved, South Australia will have two of the prettiest stamps in circulation in the whole world, and I trust the Postmaster General will put the order for plates in the hands of an artistic engraving firm, and *not* have them engraved in the colony. One can see what can be done in the colonies by glancing at the new issues of Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, New Zealand, and Tasmania. If I may take the liberty of suggesting a firm of engravers, it would be the American Banknote Company, from whose establishment I have seen some most exquisite workmanship.* Another great factor to improve the appearance of the stamp is the color, and I am happy to notice that no color has yet been decided on, and I trust the Postmaster General will not select the color before proofs of various colors have been taken to see which would be most effective.

The majority of the other competitors were, I should imagine, schoolboys. Some of the designs of these "artists" were rather novel. Altho' the advertisement stated "in the design the Queen's head is to be retained," this must have been lost sight of by some, or otherwise the designs were a puzzle, such as "here is the stamp, find the Queen's head." For instance, some of the designs showed Kangaroo and Emu, Coat of Arms, the Old Gum tree, a Globe, Steamer, Map, &c., &c., another design, of which it was difficult to find out the meaning, was accompanied by a letter of explanation. On some of the sheets on which the designs were fastened, was a daub of paint, with a reference below "the above color, or any other," another stated "any color preferable, 5d. in red," some of the designs were made up by cutting the Queen's head out of the present 2d. stamp, and pasting it on a scrap. Another "artist" sent his design in pieces of about 2 or 3 inches long, together with a letter of explanation of how to put the puzzle together. Another "artist" sent a rough (very rough), design, fortunately not for competition. One competitor drew attention to some important item, thus, "N. B.—The pencil marks round the stamp denotes the pinking." The explanatory remarks of some of these artists were really funny. There was nothing really chaste in the Postcard designs, however, the selected one will look very well when finished.

When being handed round, some of the designs caused a deal of laughter, the drawing of the Queen's head on some of them not being very flattering to Her Majesty. The wonder is that these "artists" had the courage to send their real names with their *noms de plume*.

The workmanship of Mr. Tannenberg's designs, including Postcards, were by far the best, being works of art. There were a number of other good designs sent in, but the details were not so well worked out. Some of the "ideas" of the "artists" were not bad, but they lack the essential requisite of finish.

*The Government would probably see great objections to the employment of a foreign firm, when the work could be done almost, if not quite as well, by an English firm. Messrs. De La Rue & Co., or Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., can produce most excellent work, if paid for in proportion to its excellence.—Editor.

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF FRANCE.

Translated from *Le Collectionneur de Timbres Poste*.

(Continued.)

THE PRICES OF THE POSTAGE STAMPS.

Among the propositions which we have indicated as having been made to the Post Office Department, several offered a considerable reduction from the price of 1 franc 50 centimes per 1000 allowed to Mr. Hulot since their introduction, a price which left him an enormous profit, as it was based on the manufactory in the year 1849, in which only 21,000,000 were made, whereas in 1858 the consumption had risen to almost 200,000,000, an increase which was steadily maintained, reaching 330,000,000 in 1861, etc.

In January, 1860, the Minister of Finance, on the strength of a proposition of the Commission of Monetary Values, issued an order, which reduced considerably the allowance of Mr. Hulot:

1 Franc per 1000 for the first 200,000,000.

90 Centimes per 1000 for the next 200,000,000.

80 " as a definite price for all above that quantity that

might be printed.

Mr. Hulot, besides, was to furnish a bond of 50,000 francs, and as compensation his ordinary title of *Entrepreneur* was changed to that of Director of the Manufacture of Postage Stamps.

ESSAY OF ALBERT BARRE.

Was Mr. Barre among the competitors of Mr. Hulot? We are inclined to believe so; at about this time he was entrusted with the engraving of the stamps of Greece, and also with the organization of all apparatus necessary for their production. The type prescribed was that of the French postage stamps. Collectors will know the beautiful Greek stamps known as Paris prints, some sheets of which, as a sort of trial, accompanied the plates and presses sent to Athens. There, unfortunately, they did not know as well as at Paris how to print in perfection.

We believe that, relying on the perfection of this order executed for foreign account, Mr. Barre sought to introduce his process in France, as a result of which we have the following essay, sheets of which, of 150 stamps each, we possess, bearing in the margin in the hand writing of their author the following remarks:

"1st. Type of 1849, (head of liberty) but with inscription changed: At top ESSAI, 1858, at the bottom O O POSTES O O. Remarks on the margin of the sheets: Proof of the sheet of postage stamps printed by means of the coining engine, 1858-59." Albert Barre.

Printed on white.

Blue, yellow, bistre, green and black.

2d. Same type, the stamps having at the back the large figure 10 of the Greek stamps of the first issue. Remarks on the margin of the sheet: Steam press, essay 1861, Albert Barre.

Printed on bluish paper.

Dark blue.

3d. Same type but without the letter, which is replaced at the top and bottom by a straight line. The lower margins of the sheets contain the following notes: Proof of a plate of steel composed of 100 identical stamps placed under the coining engine, Albert Barre, engraver of coins, 1862.

Printed on white paper.

Light blue, dark blue, rose and dark rose.

These last essays were exhibited at the London Exhibition in 1862.

The artist, as may be seen, proposed steel as a substitute for electrotyping material in the manufacture of the plates, and also to print by the means of the steam press instead of the hand press, which would have resulted in a considerable reduction in the cost of manufacture.

1862. STAMPS PERFORATED BY POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The perfection of the perforation of the stamps which had been demanded on numerous occasions in the newspapers, in the Chamber, and which had even become the subject of a long discussion in the Senate, where the inferiority of our workmanship was severely criticised, finally prevailed in France in October, 1862.

It appears that Henry Archer, the inventor of the machine by which the English stamps were perforated, having taken a brevet in France, made excessive demands. Mr. Susse has told us that Mr. Hulot had to pay 10,000 francs personally for the right to perforate the stamps, which amount appears excessive to us. The following is the description which we gave in 1866 of the machine employed at the mint in Paris:

"The machine perforating the postage stamps is worked by steam. The principal part is the cutter which is composed of a series of little steel cylinders arranged as per illustration herewith.



This figure presents only a fragment of the cutter which is composed of 10 arcades, that is to say, a number of teeth corresponding with the number of stamps in a single line of the sheet. The little cylinders or teeth are solidly fixed in a plate of iron and recoil only to the extent of a few mm. On another plate were holes corresponding to the teeth in the preceding plate and provided at their two extremities with two little needles. A gummed sheet of stamps was placed exactly at the marked lines which are seen on the upper and lower margins; five sheets are successively placed on the plate and are to be perforated at once. The machine works as follows:

The workman places, horizontally, a plate provided with sheets, he presses the spring and immediately the cutter, which is beneath, strikes a hard blow which perforates three sides only of the 10 stamps of the 1st row. By a complicated mechanism the cutter immediately springs back and at the same time the sheet is propelled forward and mathematically presents to the steel teeth its 2d row of stamps. This time the cutter perforates the remaining side of the first row as well as the three sides of the 2d and so on until the end. Then the cutter is made to descend once more in order that the last row may be perforated at all sides; thus the lower margin as well receives the vertical rows of holes."

These stamps are known to collectors as perforated $13\frac{1}{2}$ horizontally and 14 vertically, that is to say, that they show this number of holes in the space of 2 centimetres, the system of Dr. Le Grand, which has been universally adopted.

The six values of the stamps in use appeared thus perforated in October,

1862 the paper being strongly tinted with the color of the stamps in the 1 Centime and sometimes in the 5 Centimes, but very lightly tinted in the other values.

1c olive green.
5c green.
10c yellow bistre.
20c blue.
40c red.
80c rose.

The varieties of shade of these stamps are very sight and are almost all the result of more or less thickness in the ink employed.

1c dark olive green,
1c light olive green,
5c dark green,
5c yellow green,
5c very light green, curious variety,

We shall not mention the 5c light green on bluish paper until we reach the year 1871.

10c dark bistre,
10c pale yellow bistre
20c blue, sometimes very decided
20c pale blue

The 20c blue exists *tête bêche* as in the uperforated series.

40c bright red,
40c pale red (sometimes very pale)
80c claret, rather rare,
80c rose,
80c pale rose

The 80c exists *tête bêche*.

(To be continued.)

NOTES.

Many of our ignorant fellow citizens still look upon stamp collecting as the boy's hobby and sneer at any adult who devotes his time to the study of the little scraps of paper. Little know they of the many results of attention to this branch of the collecting mania and we could make hundreds of converts by the following advertisement in a Mauritius newspaper:

"A stamp collector, the possessor of a collection of 12,544 stamps, wishes to marry a lady who is an ardent collector, and the possessor of the blue penny stamp of Mauritius, issued in 1847."

We believe that this is the first time that a postage stamp has been considered a fair equivalent for a marriage portion.

NEW ZEALAND.—It appears that before the recently issued 2½d blue was sold to the public, it was the intention to print this value in red. A number of sheets were struck off in the latter color, but the authorities were not pleased with its appearance and decided to change it to blue.

Most of the red stamps were destroyed, but one or two sheets fell into the hands of an enterprising collector, and high prices will no doubt be asked for these. However, as they are ungummed and unperforated, we can consider them only essays, and of very little philatelic importance.

PERAK.—Our agents in Singapore inform us that there will be no more surcharges from here. We must confess that we are not sorry.

TERRA DEL FUEGO.—We understand that stamps of the values of 5c, 20c and 50c are to be issued of the same design as the 10c chronicled last month. In this connection we have been informed that a regular messenger service has been instituted, under the sanction of the government of the Argentine Republic, for the transmission of letters to Terra del Fuego, and that these stamps are really issued for the prepayment of the postage or fees charged.

COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.—New 5 and 20c stamps are announced but we have not yet seen the designs.

GREECE.—Mr. Witt has shown us some of the present issue with watermark. However, it appears to be part of the trade mark of the manufacturer of the paper, and therefore has no significance.

MONACO.—The *Revue Philatélique* says that a 50 centimes stamp is to be added to the set.

BOLIVAR.—Our E. C. the *Monthly Journal*, is undoubtedly one of the best philatelic journals published, but with true English conservatism it manages occasionally to be ages behind the time. Among the novelties mentioned in the May number we find that the publishers have discovered a very curious variety of perforation, viz: 16x12 in the Bolivar stamps of 1884. It may interest our friends across the water to know that all Bolivar stamps of 1882, 1883, 1884 and 1885 may be found perforated 16x12, all of which was duly set forth in the September 1890 issue of this journal, in the "Catalogue for Advanced Collectors."

The same journal also chronicles Ceylon 24c purple, unsurcharged as a new discovery. This stamp is in our 51st edition Stamp Catalogue, which appeared over six months ago.

Further comment is unnecessary.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.—On the authority of all European journals we chronicled an 8 rupees stamp in our last number. However, our reply to an order for this value states that no such stamp has ever been issued by the company.

PERU.—The *Philatelic Record* states that a new set of stamps is in preparation. We must express the hope that they will be as beautiful as the present design.

ITALY.—We understand that the new 5 lire stamp is to have the head in circle, in maroon, and the remainder of the stamps in Prussian blue.

NATAL.—The *Stamp News* rejoices in the fact that the new surcharge appears to have been printed in England and that more errors are likely to occur. However, we already hear of several sheets with inverted surcharge and an error in 720 sheets of TWO PENCE for TWO PENCE. What next. We just hear of a double surcharge as well. The list must now be nearly complete.

NEW ZEALAND.—The Wellington *Evening Post* says: The engraving of the 5d stamp required under the new ocean mail postage system has been entrusted to Mr. A. E. Cousins, of Wellington, who, it will be remembered also designed and engraved the 2½d. stamp. It seems that a competitor from elsewhere was the lowest tenderer for the 5d stamp, but as his design did not altogether meet the approval of the authorities, it was given to Mr. Cousins to improve upon, and he has since been ordered to prepare the die. As it appears in the "proof," the stamp is plain and neat, having in the center the Queen's head in profile, as depicted upon the Jubilee coins. The figure and letter "5" is printed in side tablets in black letters on a white ground, and on a ribbon design appears the words "New Zealand Postage and Revenue," the border to the whole square being a filagree pattern. The die for the new stamp has been hardened by Mr. H. Gaby.

We are indebted to Mr. L. A. Sanderson, of Wellington, for a copy of the stamp, which, without hesitation, we would pronounce to be the most effective and artistic of all the recent productions of these colonies. The description of the design as given above is fairly correct, but it should be added, that the "Jubilee" head is very small, and appears in colored relief on a white ground, enclosed in a very neat tablet. The color, according to the official record, is "Winsey Green," but might be more correctly described as pale olive brown. Our specimen appears to be without watermark, and is perforated 11½x12.

5 pence, pale olive brown

—*Federal Australian Philatelist.*

We are indebted for some of our information to Messrs. Bate, Clotz and Witt; also *American Philatelist*, *Federal Australian Philatelist*, *Stamp News*, *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News*, *l'Echo de la Timbrologie*, *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal*, *Philatelistischer Börsen Courier*, *Revue Philatélique*, *Monthly Journal*, *Collectionneur de Timbres Poste*, *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*.

STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

[Branch of the American Philatelic Association.]

Meetings held the third Wednesday of each month, at 8 P. M., at Loescher's Hotel, 136 Canal street, Stapleton, S. I., N. Y. President, August Dejonge; Secretary, P. T. Schumann.

For information address the Secretary, No. 7 Third Ave., New Brighton, Richmond Co., N. Y.

Communications relating to exchange matters, address R. F. Albrecht, 615 West 38th Street, New York City.

MINUTES OF THE 99TH REGULAR MEETING HELD MAY 20TH 1891.

Present: Mr. August Dejonge in the chair. Messrs. Albrecht, Benary, Clotz, Ed. Schumann and P. T. Schumann.

Minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

The Executive Committee reporting favorably on the application of Mr. Vehslage, the gentleman was unanimously elected member No. 109 of this Society.

The Treasurer made his annual report which made a very satisfactory showing, and upon motion was approved and accepted with thanks.

The Exchange Manager presented his annual report as follows:

During the past year there were 33 Circuits distributed among our members of which 21 were returned to the owners, within an average time of 47 days, and 11 are still in circulation. Of the 21 Circuits, 7 were from the Sales Department of A. P. A., under Mr. Sterling's management.

The Sales therefrom amounted to	-	-	\$141.64
7 were from N. P. S.,	-	Sales,	45 13
And the other 7 were " Special " Circuits,	-		149.22

Total Sales,	-	-	\$335 90
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Considering the fact, that the Special Circuits were only received since we were deprived of participation in the A. P. A. Department, I am satisfied that we can call our sales from them a success. The 12 Circuits, which are still in circulation, came from parties in Louisville, Ky., Gena, New York, Heligoland, Isle of La Reunion, Naumburg, Braunschweig, Paris, Prag, Luxemburg and Saint Louis, Mo., and some from the Nat. Ph. Soc. I take pleasure in announcing to you that we have already sold \$140 worth from them, and as our terms are now strictly cash I have received this amount and made the following remittances on account, to wit: \$40 to Paris. \$30 to Luxemburg, \$25 to Naumburg, \$20 to St. Louis.

In regard to the Sales Department of the A. P. A., I beg to state, that since Mr. Henry Calman, has been Superintendent at the Department, we have not been able to participate for reasons best known to this gentleman.

It was moved to accept the report of the Exchange Manager and to tender him the thanks of the Society for the very able and successful manner in which he has conducted his office. Unanimously carried.

The Verein fuer Briefmarken Kunde in Frankfurt a/m desires to enter into Exchange with this Society, and the Exchange Manager was instructed to make a suitable lot for them.

A very fine lot was received and circulated from the Standard Stamp Co., of St. Louis, amounting to over \$800.

The Committee on Mr. R. T. Albrecht's proposed plan of Philatelic Record was then read as follows:

We take great pleasure in reporting progress and are glad to be able to show you in print the favor with which it has been received by the Philatelic press.

We would be pleased to receive suggestions from advanced collectors and thank Mr. Corwin for suggesting the very appropriate name of "Philatelic Title and Guarantee Company."

R. F. ALBRECHT,
R. H. BENARY,
HENRY CLOTZ.

On motion a vote of thanks was passed to the Committee.

The Brooklyn Philatelic Club presents this Society with No. 5 of their Series of Photogr. Reproductions.

Mr. J. W. Scott sent Volume I of the *Metropolitan Philatelist*, bound copy, and Mr. Walton part III of his "Post and Letter Card Catalogue" and the thanks of the Society were voted to the donors.

The President announced that the U. S. Patent has been granted Mr. R. F. Albrecht for his Safety Exchange Book and that he has sold the device to Mr. J. W. Scott.

Our member E. Doeblin, on leaving the shores of his adopted country to celebrate the Golden Wedding of his parents in the old country, sends his greetings to the S. I. P. S., for their kind treatment and hopes upon his return to reciprocate.

Now the annual election of officers being in order, it was moved that the Secretary cast a single vote for the re-election of the full board of officers for the ensuing year, which was seconded and unanimously carried.

Therefore the following, to wit.: Mr. August Dejonge, President. Mr. E. L. Schumann, Vice-President. Mr. Henry Clotz, Treasurer. Mr. P. T. Schumann, Secretary, and Messrs. Robert Benary, Oscar Dejonge and Robert Kentgen, Executive Committee were thus elected for the ensuing year.

On motion, meeting was adjourned.

P. T. SCHUMANN, *Secretary*.

I regret exceedingly that my friends of the Staten Island Society should make such an exhibition of themselves as they are making in the present instance.

It is true that since I am Superintendent of Sales of the A. P. A. the Staten Island Branch has not received a single circuit from me, but I shall present the reasons for my action, and will leave the members to judge on whose side the right lies.

In October 1890, I sent to all Branch Societies a circular letter asking for the names of the members who desired to participate, as required by the rules laid down in our Constitution and By-Laws. The Staten Island Branch never replied to this.

In December 1890, I sent a circular to every member of the A. P. A. who had not already joined one of the branches enrolled on my list, asking him whether he wished to receive A. P. A. sheets or not.

Not a single member of the S. I. P. S. replied.

On February 3d I received the following letter from Mr. Albrecht.

HENRY L. CALMAN, ESQ.,

SUPT. OF SALES, A. P. A.,

NEW YORK CITY.

Dear Sir:—

When will it be possible for you to supply the "Staten Island Philatelic Society," with a circuit for their members?

I hear you have forwarded already Exchange Books to several other branches of the A. P. A., but the S. I. P. S., was not considered worthy to receive any.

Hoping to hear from you soon,

Very truly Yours,

R. F. ALBRECHT.

To this I replied as follows:

FEB 3D, 1891.

MR. R. F. ALBRECHT,

STATEN I, N. Y.

Dear Sir:—

In reply to your favor of Feb. 1st I beg to inform you that I shall be pleased to send sheets to the Staten I. Branch as soon as they comply with the rules laid down at the last Convention. A few months ago I sent a Circular letter to the Manager of your Branch asking him for the names of the A. P. A., members who are members of the Staten I., Association, and also asked whether the Branch intended to participate or not. I have never received a reply to this letter, and until I am formally notified that your Branch desires exchange sheets, I have no right to send any.

Yours truly,

HENRY L. CALMAN, *Supt. of Sales*.

I never received any reply to this letter.

Further comment is unnecessary on my part.

HENRY L. CALMAN,

NATIONAL PHILATELICAL SOCIETY.

*Organized Oct. 17th. 1874.**President*, JOSEPH RECHERT, Hoboken, N. J.*Librarian*, JOSEPH HOLMES, 7 Pearl St., N. Y.*Vice-President*, F. W. HUNTER, 28 E. 46th St., N. Y.*Exchange Superintendent*, A. E. TUTTLE, Room 37, Tribune Building, N. Y.*Secretary*, L. S. MORTON, 128 So. Elliott Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.*Executive Committee*, R. R. BOGERT,
M. C. BERLEPSCH,
H. N. TERRETT.*Treasurer*, HENRY CLOTZ, 81 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

Headquarters Parlor L., Astor House, open every Saturday after 12 M.

THE 243d MEETING,

held at the "Knickerbocker Conservatory," No. 44 West 14th Street, New York, May 12th, 1891, came to order at 8.15 p. m., Mr. Bogert in the chair.

Present: Messrs. T. C. Bacon, Berlepsch, Bogert, Drew, Herrick, Moreau and Morton.

The minutes of the preceding two meetings were read and adopted.

A letter from Mr. Calman, Secretary of the Scott Stamp & Coin Company, Limited, was read, stating that the reason why Mr. Hunter's signature had been omitted from the letter from the late managing board of the *Metropolitan Philatelist* to the subsequent editor of that paper, a copy of which letter was published by said Company in the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY, was because Mr. Hunter had requested that his signature should be omitted. The letter was referred to the Executive Committee.

The resignations of Messrs. A. B. S. De Wolf and J. P. Vidal were accepted with regret.

The meeting adjourned at 10 p. m.

L. S. MORTON, *Sec'y.*

NOTICE.

The following applications for membership have been approved by the Executive Committee. If there are no objections filed at the Secretary's office on or before the meeting of the Society held next following the expiration of thirty days from this publication, said applicants will, without further procedure, become members, pursuant to the Constitution, Art. III., Sec. 2.: E. R. Schiele, Philadelphia, Pa. G. R. Tuttle, Newark, N. J. Vilhelm Borgen, Copenhagen, W., Denmark. L. Steps, New York.

1 L. S. MORTON, *Sec'y.*

NEW JERSEY PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION.

11th REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING

held at 278 Garden Street, Hoboken, Friday evening, June 12th, 1891.

Meeting call to order at 8 p. m., by the Secretary.

In the absence of the President and Vice-President, Mr. Austen was elected temporary Chairman. There were present, Messrs. Austen, Seitz, Harper, King, Von Dreel, Schneeweiss, Fernandez and Tuthill.

Mr. Fernandez reported that in Mr. C. H. Bogerts case which he had reported at last meeting, had been settled by the payment of the amount by Mr. Bogert, and he thanked the members of this Association for the interest taken by them in the matter, and upon motion the report was received.

Secretary's Bill of Postage to date was received and ordered paid.

Upon motion adjourned to meet at the call of the Secretary.

E. W. TUTHILL, *Secretary.*

ADDENDA TO STAMP CATALOGUE.

51st EDITION.

INCLUDING ALL NEW ISSUES.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.



2814



2814a

Types of stamps chronicled last month.

Perforated.

1891 2827 20 pesos green

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

PROVISIONAL ISSUE.

Regular issue surcharged in black.



1891 2721 1/2a on 2a vermilion

REGISTRATION ENVELOPES.



Size 256x108 mm.

1891 2811 2a blue, white paper

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

PROVISIONAL ISSUE.



Regular issue surcharged in black.

Perforated.

1891 778 2½p on 3p red brown

CEYLON.

PROVISIONAL ISSUE.

Black surcharge.

*Perforated 14.*

1891 806 15c on 25c brown
 " " 15c on 28c slate

25
 25

COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.

*Perforated.*

1891 2724 1c blue on blue paper
 SERVICIO POSTAL FLUVIAL.—RIVER POSTAL SERVICE.

ENVELOPES.

1891 5c black on blue
 " 10c black on yellow

ECUADOR.

ENVELOPES.



Size 125x80 mm.

1891 1163 5c blue on blue

FINLAND.



2829



2530

1891	2828	1k orange
"	"	2k green
"	"	3k carmine
"	2829	4k rose
"	2828	7k blue
"	2829	10k blue
"	2830	14k blue and rose
"	2829	20k red and blue
"	2830	35k lilac and green
"	2829	50k green and mauve
"	2830	70k brown and orange
"	2829	1R brown and orange
"	2831	3½R black and gray
"	"	7R black and orange.

ENVELOPES.

1891	2831a	7k blue on buff
"	2832	10k blue on yellow
"	2831a	14k dark blue on blue
"	2832	20k blue on light blue

WRAPPERS.

1891	2833	1k orange on buff
"	"	2k green on buff

FRENCH COLONIES.

Gabon. (French Congo.)

Surcharged on current stamp of French Colonies.

Perforated.

1891 5c on 15c blue on bluish

Martinique.

Surcharged on regular issue of French Colonies.

Perforated.

1891 5c on 10c black on lavender

" 5c on 25c black on rose

" 5c on 75c carmine on rose

GREECE.



Perforated 11½.

1891 1426 2l bistre

INDIA.

Bamra.

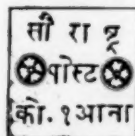
ENVELOPES.



Size 137x180 mm.

1891 2835 black on white laid paper

Soruth.



1649 1a black on pink wove paper

" 1a red on green wove paper

ITALY.



Type of provisional chronicled last month.

LACOS.



Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

1891 1737 2½p blue

LIBERIA.

ENVELOPES.

1891 2836 3c red and blue on white

MEXICO.

Chiapas.



1867 1849 ½r slate blue

MONACO.

ENVELOPES.

Size 153x117 mm.

1891 2822 5c blue on white paper

NATAL.

PROVISIONAL ISSUE.

Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

1891 2837 2½p on 4p brown, black surcharge

NEW SOUTH WALES.

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

Regular issues surcharged O. S.

*Perforated.*

1891 2759 2½p blue

NEW ZEALAND.*Perforated 11½x12.*

1891 2838 5p pale olive brown

QUEENSLAND.*Perforated.*

New Watermark.

1891 2179 2sh brown

ROUMANIA.

JUBILEE ISSUE.

*Perforated.*

1891	2840	1½b	carmine
"	"	3b	purple
"	"	5b	light green
"	"	10b	red
"	"	15b	gray brown

SALVADOR.

PROVISIONAL ISSUE.

*Perforated.*

1891 2841 1c on 2c green, black surcharge

ENVELOPE.

1891 2784 5c brown on white paper.

SIERRA LEONE.

Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

1891 2341 2½p blue

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

Regular issue surcharged O. S.



1891 2363 4p violet, black surcharge

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

REGISTRATION ENVELOPES.

1891	2842	5c	blue on white, size	132x83 mm.
"	"	5c	" " "	150x95 mm.
"	"	5c	" " "	202x128 mm.
"	"	5c	" " "	227x100 mm.
"	"	5c	" " "	292x154 mm.

Johor.

PROVISIONAL ISSUE.

Regular issue of Straits Settlement surcharged ^{Johor}₂ cents.



1891 2423 2c on 24c green, black surcharge

SURINAM.

Perforated.

1891 2432 1c gray lilac

URUGUAY.

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

Regular issue surcharged (OFICIAL).



Perforated.

1891 2563 5c violet, black surcharge.

VENEZUELA.

Perforated.

1891 2595 10c red brown